

CANE GROWING IS LOSING GAME, SAY SMALL PLANTERS

Independent Growers From Hawaii Tell Troubles To Agriculture Committee In House

SUBPOENA ISSUED FOR COMMISSIONER TUCKER

Probable Session For Session Friday Night To Which Time Adjournment Is Taken

The small farmers and their friends from the island of Hawaii had an evening before the house committee on agriculture last evening at a session that lasted more than three hours, including enforced recesses covering a half an hour or more, caused by the shutting off of the electric lights. Representative Iversen officiated as chairman and Speaker Holstein was not present. Three witnesses were examined in all, a mass of contracts, plantation receipts for cane, sugar mill returns and other evidence was presented to the committee, which in itself will insure a busy time by that body if it hopes to complete its report before the end of the present session.

It is all three cases the witnesses stated that in cane raising under the system of deductions made by the sugar mills, the independent planters could not raise cane at a profit. Attorney Harry Irwin of Honolulu, a Hilo merchant, who was the last witness called, "the life of the independent planter is one deduction after another."

Each of the witnesses presented a written statement pointing out the conditions, which they claim the independent planter on the island of Hawaii faces. Attorney Harry Irwin of Honolulu conducted the direct examination of the witnesses. Just before adjournment he asked that a subpoena be issued for the appearance of Land Commissioner Joshua O. Tucker, requiring him to bring certain correspondence which passed between him and the land agent at Hilo during February of this year. It was currently reported that when this is presented next Friday night it will mark the beginning of the long-expected session in the legislative investigation.

Attorney Lindsay, on behalf of the committee, aided in examining the witnesses.

Planter Claims Loss

Mr. Macaulay, who has been planting cane at Thirteenth Miles since 1908, and who has been selling his cane to Olan Sugar Company, described his experience with his fourteen-and-one-half acre homestead in which he claimed that he received from the Olan company a total of \$1,040.94 for his crop, out of which he was compelled to meet expenses of \$1,184.19, leaving him to stand a money loss of \$143.25, together with the labor of himself and wife who worked in the field with Japanese while the crop was being cultivated and brought to maturity.

On examination by Mr. Lindsay, the witness stated that he had no complaint to make against the manner in which the Olan company deducted from the weight of the cane as it was harvested, stating that the company was entitled to clean cane and that its deduction for tare was fair in every way. He did object, he said, to the company's deduction which he could not understand, he admitted.

Condition Is 'Too Deep'

"Asked if he had any method to suggest for remedying this condition he stated that it was too deep for him. In his written statement submitted to the committee he urged the establishment of a central mill by the government for use of the small farmers. He quoted the figures of former Governor Carter, who claimed that it cost the plantations fifty-two dollars a ton of sugar manufactured and laid down at the Delany's Breakwater, and with his figures showed that if this is true the mill by simply turning out the sugar and sending it to market had made the enormous profit of \$132 a acre from the fourteen and one-half acres of the small planter, while the latter and his wife, in addition to being paid twenty-five cents a ton for their work with a total cash loss of twenty-two dollars and nineteen cents. He maintained that the establishment of a government mill will put an end to this, "because the government chemist would have no benefit out of this."

Feeds Cane To Pigs

Mr. Macaulay also told of fifteen acres of cane he had raised at Twenty-third Miles, after two and one-half years' work and how he had offered it finally to the Olan company for twenty-five cents a ton if it would harvest it. The cane went sixty tons to the acre, he said, and was in splendid condition. This was refused.

Finally—Macaulay contracted with a Japanese to cut the crop and deliver it at Glenwood for \$2.50 per ton. There was a delay in harvesting and the mill closed. When it reopened, said the witness, sugar had dropped. Even at that—figured—he could make about twelve or fourteen cents a ton of cane, but the mill charges showed that he would lose about one dollar a ton sugar. The result was he gave up the job and is now feeding the cane to his pigs at Twenty-third Miles.

The witness also explained in a way the difference between the so-called 1905—contract and the 1913 contract, the latter being much to the disadvantage of the independent planter, he claimed.

HOW THE RAIN TREATED ISLANDS

Weather conditions are on the whole somewhat better today than they were a week ago. There have been good rains on Maui, extending to Molokai and Lanai. Showers also fell on Oahu and along the Hamakua coast. Monday there was a very heavy rain at Waialua, which benefited the big concern to some extent. At Waialua the precipitation was .28 inch and at Waianae over half an inch.

Rural reports dry weather bordering on drought, good for the 1915 juice and for harvesting, but somewhat detrimental to the 1916 cane. John W. H. Smith and yesterday that he, McElroy and Macaulay have not suffered yet, but there has been no rain in the mountains and unless there is a change there will undoubtedly be a shortage of ditch water for irrigation.

Rain is still very dry. The fields are not suffering, but planting is still under the normal. Both plantations grid as they have water.

WAIAHOLE TUNNEL FLOW INCREASING

George Rodick stated yesterday that the work in the south face of the Waiahole tunnel is once more under way. The 250,000 gallon flow, encouraged by the contractor, John J. Thompson, built this concrete culvert, in order to flush the cement lining, has now increased to 2,000,000 gallons per day.

As soon as practicable the plantation will pump this flow from the tunnel mouth up to the old storm water ditch and utilize the water in irrigation of the Waialua cane fields. The pump has not been installed, because it is not known to what further extent the flow will increase.

NEW PERUVIAN PLANTATIONS

Renewed activity in the sugar industry is reported in Peru, where a number of irrigation projects are afoot. It is proposed to irrigate the Peruvian desert lands along the coast, bringing water down from the Andean ranges.

PORTO RICAN STRIKE

The wage strike of the Porto Rican sugar plantations is still unsettled. The cane growers have demanded a 50-cent increase in the price of sugar, while the laborers have demanded a 50-cent increase in the price of sugar.

The Insular government has compiled figures showing that the average wage of plantation field laborers was 50 cents per day in 1914, 47 cents in 1913 and 46 cents in 1912. The strike demands a flat rate of 75 cents per day for 1915 instead of the 50 cents per day for 1914.

It is reported that every acre of cane land in Porto Rico is being planted under the stimulus of high prices.

to the committee, Mr. Macaulay says: "Therefore, wake up you American citizens and demand a central mill from your legislators, and through it get out of the clutches of the syndicates, and let the islands of Hawaii be Americanized, not by bringing more settlers, but by giving the settlers that are already here a chance to make a living and not to make paupers and dependent slaves out of them by taking the little they have from them at a price so lowly, because they make you sign a contract which looks very nice and enticing, but is the alternative. Enforced you will see a price scale without trimmings."

John B. O'Connell of Kalamazoo, Hawaii, was next called. Mr. O'Connell described how he started on an eleven-year course in cane planting, beginning with a capital of \$5000 and ending with a total loss of about 200 thousand acres of cane land. After three eleven years, he told the committee, he ended without a cent, and figured that he lost not only his time and labor in that period but more than fifty thousand dollars in cash as well. He told his cane under what is known as the Brewer contract to the Hilo Sugar Company, he stated. He offered his contract together with detailed statements showing how his losses were incurred.

Needed Loan of Money

In explanation of why he entered into what he maintains was a losing contract with the company, he stated that he needed a five-thousand-dollar loan and that a check for five thousand dollars, together with the contract for his signature, were laid before him. He said that he did not ever read the contract before signing it. He offered the opinion that no independent planter could raise cane at a profit under the Brewer contract.

A. M. Cabrera, a Hilo merchant, who said that he has also unsuccessfully attempted to raise cane at a profit, was the next witness. Cabrera had a number of receipts and statements which he offered to substantiate his claim that the independent planters are not being paid enough for their cane. He also presented a written statement pointing out conditions which he maintains are not conducive to the prosperity of the small planters.

Price of Cane Advanced

Mr. Macaulay asked permission to add to his statement. He stated that in 1905, when the independent planters around Hilo organized and built what is known as the Portuguese mill, and how, as a result of that, the price of cane was advanced to a point where the planters could make a fair profit.

An affidavit by W. H. Barringer of North Hilo was also offered by Mr. Irwin. In addition, a request was made for a subpoena for Land Commissioner Joshua O. Tucker to appear at the meeting next Friday evening, to which time adjournment was taken.



ADVANCE PREDICTED LATER IN SEASON

Willitt & Gray's Weekly Report Shows Continued Strength in Sugar Market

Willitt & Gray's report for this week ending March 11 shows sales of 330,000 bags Cuban and Porto Rican, March 4 to 11 prices 3.50 April and May to 4.77 prompt. There was no change in refined.

Centrifugals closed at 4.64. Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 532,222 tons, against 471,900 tons last week and 555,235 tons last year. A deficit of 131,030 tons from last year. Holdings were 900,000 tons larger than for the same week last year. Cuban weather turned colder and was more favorable for crop production.

February Cuban Output Large

"Our Cuban cable gives production of entire island to end of February 635,715 tons. This makes production for the month of February this year 345,807 tons against last year 425,449 tons and 374,943 tons the previous year. It will be noted that the production for the month of February this year is greater than that of two years ago, when a crop of 2,428,000 tons was made.

England's Supply

"England has secured supplies sufficient to last them for many months. France also is comparatively well supplied for some time ahead. We give below a table showing the statistical position of the United Kingdom under date of February 1, and as practically all statistics given herewith are obtained from official sources, it goes without saying that they are undoubtedly correct:

	Tons.
Stock, February 1, raw and refined	507,400
Previous purchases	150,000
Supplies to come for:	
Cuba, tons	150,000
Java, tons	40,000
Manitoba, tons	60,000
Total supplies, February 1	757,400
Actual consumption five months, September 1914-January 1915, inclusive, showed average of 150,000 tons per month, so that the supply of 757,400 tons is sufficient for five or six months' consumption.	

Available Sugars

There are further available for United Kingdom supplies, and which are usually considered Great Britain's normal sources, my from British Colonies 100,000 tons and Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Spain, etc., 100,000 tons. Besides this 200,000 tons, there are easily 50,000 tons available from other countries, including Argentina, which, this campaign, has a very heavy crop. (including all these statistics, Great Britain has a supply of 3,000,000 tons, which would be sufficient for them until now Java are obtainable.

Will Buy Some Opium

Notwithstanding the ample supplies shown by the above figures, it appears that the policy to be followed by England and France is to occasionally buy Cuban in this market when prices appear reasonable when compared with other sources of supplies, as was experienced recently in the purchases reported of 50,000 tons of Cuban for April and May shipment and the inquiry for American refined.

London advices by cable practically indicate that the embargo against imports of sugar into Great Britain will remain about May 1st.

Neutral Sugars Available

Mr. McKenna, the home secretary, is reported to have stated in the house of commons yesterday that "within two or three months the stocks of German sugar in neutral countries would be exhausted and Great Britain would be able to purchase sugar in these countries with the certainty that she was not buying German or Austrian products."

French statistics are as follows, according to official advices:

Purchases to come forward—	202,806
French colonies	100,000
Java, new crop	50,000
Cuba	20,000
	170,000
	372,806

These statistics do not include production of French beet sugar after February 1st, when there were thirty eight factories still at work, or the recently reported purchases of 100,000 tons, Russian crystals and 15,000 tons German granulated shipped during February to France.

The consumption of France has averaged, recently, 50,000 tons a month, so supplies are ample for fully seven months and still allow a carrying stock.

German Beet Reduction

Considerable reference has been made recently to the possibility of the German government officially reducing the acreage to be devoted to beetroots this campaign. Advice were received here recently stating that the government has officially decreed a decrease of 25 per cent in the area to be devoted to beetroots grown for sugar, and that the acreage devoted to growing beets for produce beet seed is reduced 50 per cent. The large percentage of reduction in beet seed area is accounted for by the fact that Germany is a large ex-

DIRECT STEAMERS CUT OUT BIG LOSS

American - Hawaiian Service New York Financial World Thank-ful That Congress Has At Last Adjourned

The American Hawaiian steamship service through the Panama canal is a splendid thing for Hawaii. E. E. Ross said yesterday. "The Hawaiian Company shipped last year to the Crockett refinery an average loss of 47 of one per cent. Shipments to New York via Tehantopos showed an average shrinkage of 54 of one per cent, but since direct Panama shipments commenced our losses have been only eight one hundredths of one per cent."

At the higher rate and assuming that the losses on Brewer sugar were averaged, the mechanical losses of all 1914 Hawaiian sugars en route, from landing to market, was not less than 3000 tons.

The elimination of losses through repeatedly handling the bags in loading and unloading them chalks up a big item to the credit of the American Hawaiian service, Mr. Ross said.

OLAA SUGAR SOLD AT HIGH FIGURE

Continuance of Current Values Will Put Plantation On Easy Street

Counting the 930 tons of Olan sugar aboard the Virginian due to arrive in New York today and assuming that yesterday's quotation holds as the selling price of her cargo, the average price received for the 5963 tons marketed by the Olan Sugar Company is 4.634 cents.

Omitting the Olan sugar aboard the Virginian, the 1915 crop thus far marketed has brought 4.49 cents average. J. Harris MacKenzie said yesterday that if the balance of this year's crop sells at or above this average, the plantation will pay off the entire mortgage overdraft and have half a million dollars left in its treasury towards the financing of the 1916 crop.

The weather at Olan still continues dry. The mill is grinding only 100 tons per day, but the juice is improving rapidly so that the gain from the dry spell is bound to be far greater than the loss.

CUBAN BASIS OF PAYMENT

The common basis of payment for cane by the Cuban central is said to be six per cent of the selling price of the sugar. Six per cent of a 2000-pound ton is 120 pounds. At the end of the crop the columns of small planters, who grow the cane, receive from the mill owners cash payment based on the average price which the central received for all sugars sold by 7.2 cents the pound. Thus a two-cent drop average for sugar would cut the columns 24.00 per ton of cane. Three-cent sugar would give the farmers \$2.61 for their cane.

N. Y. TRADING ACTIVE

New York advices received by local brokers yesterday stated that trading was extremely active. Sugar opened at 4.89 and fluctuated rapidly, many sales being recorded at 4.86 and 4.83, but the market closed strong at 4.89, with optimism in the ruling factor.

Brokers believe that there will be a renewed boom in trading in sympathy with the favorable circumstances which have developed.

Porter of beet seed, which exports are now difficult.

The dealers regarding beet seed is important in its relation to the United States domestic beet crop production of 1916-17 only. Sufficient seed is in hand for the largest 1916 beet crop ever produced in the United States.

June-July Advances Predicted

There is a general sentiment, and which is strongly encouraged by operators, that present values of Cuban sugar may have a considerable advance later on from various causes likely to occur. It is not at all improbable that such rise may occur, but such is not likely until the excess production of Cuba during March-May is taken care of.

The temptation to realize on the early production at prices which show now about 100 per cent profit on cost of production on some estates may delay such anticipated advances, until the profits secured make it easier for sellers to maintain higher prices later on for balance of crops.

Demand Is Active

Lately, however, whenever the market declined a fair fraction from 3 1/2c and 4c (4.77c) there have been sufficient buyers, both refiners and operators, to check further decline.

The fact of increased exports from Cuba to the United States indicates an increase in the available tonnage, and in fact shippers are now making below 30 cents per 100 pounds instead of above, as recently.

'GLAD IT IS OVER' VERDICT OF BANKERS

New York Financial World Thank-ful That Congress Has At Last Adjourned

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, the leading banker's journal of the United States publishes the following review of the work of the Sixty-third Congress and the Democratic administration, in its issue March 6.

"After an almost continuous sitting for two years" said the Chronicle, "the first feeling of the country over the closing of the Sixty-third Congress by limitation must be a sigh of relief. In length of term, in direct expenditure, in wordiness and wideness of talk, in quantity of enactments, in potential mischief of what was enacted and possibly also in the gravity of things attempted and failing to get through, this Congress leaves a record we must devoutly hope will never be paralleled hereafter."

Congressional Marionettes

"Business has now a time of calm and thoughtful adjustment before it, disturbed only by the European war. This dismissal of his marionettes by the President reminds us anew of the menace contained in the so-called constructive measures he has obtained from them; but for the actual injury to be wrought in practice we have to wait, relying as best we may upon a reviving sanity in public opinion and upon a rational interpretation by the Supreme Court in course of time."

"Taking up a perversion as he found it, Mr. Wilson has energetically and complacently pushed it along to what is nothing short of usurpation of functions distinct and fundamentally committed to other departments of government."

"He has proposed legislation: he has framed bills; he has issued orders; he has enacted; he has threatened; he has publicly denounced and ridiculed Senators who dared hold and stand by opinions of their own; he has done his utmost to make Congress a mere expurgated bureau for his own decrees, and therefore, extensive and useless. Subsequently, a Popular Will."

"Had this come suddenly (imagining for the moment that it could possibly have come thus) it would have startled the country into a deep wave of indignation; having come so gradually, the country does not realize that the form and working of government have completely changed, and the evils of this change are beginning to feel with comprehending it."

"Yet Mr. Wilson has been restrained considerably, notwithstanding the unhappy lack of a genuine opposition, so necessary in a representative scheme. He has been somewhat checked by the Senators he denounced. The wild price of folly on which he persisted until he threw the Appropriation Bill off line and left only the suggestive makeshift of a 'contingent fund' in its place. He has been often on the verge of a complete breakdown, and while his wisest course would now be to frankly confess his human fallibility and undertake to do his utmost to restore the governmental balance and legislative quality which have been so well-nigh destroyed, we can hardly suppose he will rise to such a height of vision at that."

"The Administration, nominally Democratic, the very antithesis of early Democracy according to the Jeffersonian ideal, is now half-finished. It is no time to venture predictions, yet there are some signs that Mr. Wilson's destructive and unconstructive will have less sway in the next Congress."

"He cannot or will not read the lesson of last November, but he has wrought many misadventures which are not to be measured; moreover, it may be that the second thought of the country, always our final resort, however it may seem deadened, will gradually decide to assert itself."

QUEENSLAND SUGAR PRODUCERS VEXED

Government Price Board Fixed Prices On Ante-Bellum Values

The Queensland sugar producers are reported to be much dissatisfied with conditions imposed on them by the Australian government. The "Price Board" fixed arbitrary values for sugar, meat, grain and flour throughout Australia to prevent wartime speculation in the necessities of life. The basic sugar prices were fixed in accordance with average values for July, 1914, so that the growers claim they have just grounds for complaint. Up to February, 1915, sugar has been sold in Australia at a lower price than in any other country.

It is said that public sentiment in the non-sugar producing Australian states is distinctly "anti-sugar" and the consumers do not differentiate between the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and the growers. The authorities claim that instead of the Price Board increasing the selling value of sugar the refiners should pay a large share of their profits to the farmers who grow the cane, and keep the price of sugar where it is, i. e., for refined about five and a quarter cents per pound.

A government commission has been appointed to look into the situation. In the meantime the farmers are dissatisfied, claiming that there is no profit whatever to themselves with payments for cane based on present low arbitrary prices.

Another point on which there is disagreement is the relative proportion of profits to be paid by co-operative associations to shareholders who are merely land owners and not producers.

MILLION DOLLAR CARGO MAY ARRIVE TODAY

The Virginian, which sailed February 26 with a bumper cargo of 11,019 tons, is expected to arrive at New York today. At yesterday's price, 4.89, the cargo will bring over one million dollars.

The New York price February 20 was 4.77, so that the cargo has earned over \$26,000 in transit, enough to help pay the interest, freight and insurance bills.

The Virginian was delayed three days by a strike in the Panama Canal. A. M. Nowell of the Sugar Factors Company stated yesterday.

KNEE TO ANKLE A MASS OF HUMOR

Suffering Simply Indescribable—Had to Scratch Till Blood Ran—Health Undermined from Lack of Sleep—Gave Up Hope but CUTICURA FREED HIM FROM SKIN-TORMENT

"At not many years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg just above my ankle. It irritated me so that I began to scratch it and it began to spread until my leg from my ankle to the knee was one solid mass of humor. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep. I was completely unable to move my leg. I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. I then would dry it up for a little while and fill me with hope only to be cut out again just as bad if not worse. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was induced by my wife to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After taking the Cuticura Remedies for a little while I began to see a change and after taking a dash bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no sign of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the good the Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I shall always recommend them to my friends."

White, 618 E. Canal St., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4 and Apr. 13, 1907.

Cuticura for skin and other troubles that the word "Cure" is in the name. Cuticura is the name of the cure and treatment of the skin.

ENGELS COPPER CO. MAKING PROGRESS

Manager Elmer E. Paxton Is Placing Company On Solid Paying Basis

The second semi-annual report of the Engels Copper Mining company for the six months ending December 31, 1914, exhibit a very creditable condition.

In his report to the shareholders, Elmer E. Paxton states that the total net indebtedness December 31 was about \$60,000. "If the present price of copper is maintained and we have no unforeseen accidents, the balance of the indebtedness should be paid before the end of July."

Future Improvements

"As soon as the company is placed on a paying basis the capacity of the mill should be increased to 400 tons of ore per day. This can be done by the addition of \$12,000.00 to \$15,000.00 worth of machinery, and the increased profits for a single month would reimburse the outlay."

"During the coming summer we plan to do considerable diamond drill exploration with a view to determining the extent of the different ore bodies under our control. I can say now, however, that this company owns a large and very valuable property, with a very wide field for future development."

Better Results Than Expected

"I am pleased to state that our own respond very readily to the flotation process, and we are turning out a higher grade of concentrates than was expected. The recovery, however, has been too low, but that is now being remedied."

"We have made to date 565 tons of concentrates averaging about 34% copper and \$4.47 in gold and silver per ton. Three hundred and twenty-three tons have been shipped to the Gardiner Smelting Company, leaving 242 tons on hand. Returns have been received from the smelter on 108 tons amounting to \$19,356.78, or an average of \$72.55 per ton of dry concentrates."

Mill Does Better Work

"My last report stated that the mill had a capacity of 100 tons of ore per day. We find, however, with steady running conditions it will handle 200 tons per day, and on several days has already exceeded that amount."

"The ore now being delivered to the mill averages about 4% copper. Allowing 10% for moisture it takes ten tons to make one ton of 35% concentrates, so that the full capacity of the mill should turn out about twenty tons per day. During the month of February the average was twelve tons per day. The output is being gradually increased and the average has now reached fifteen tons. With better mill control, which we hope to secure in the near future, we expect to further increase the output of high grade concentrates. It is understood, of course, the higher the grade of concentrates the smaller the output from a given quantity of ore."

Profits per Ton

"We have not yet been operating regularly long enough to say what the profit per ton should be, but with the quality of ore now being mined it is reasonable to expect a profit of from \$50 to \$60 a ton of concentrates at the present price of copper. In my next report I hope to give you some definite figures on this point."

"A one-year contract for sale of ore has been entered into with a Salt Lake smelter."

Company Owned Here

The controlling interest in the Engels Copper Mining company is held among Hawaiian shareholders. The capitalization of the company stands at \$1,500,000. Of this amount \$168,000 is held as treasury stock and \$349,000 stands as stock premium and discount. The company owns 113 mining claims comprising 2260 acres of mineral lands. Manager Paxton is planning extensive diamond-drill exploration of the company's ore bodies during the coming year."

FARMERS BENEFIT FROM HIGH PRICE

NEW YORK, March 11.—As reported by the press the Billings Sugar Co. recently issued a statement to their beet growers, in part as follows:

"It claims that the company's contract virtually means 60 per cent for the 1915 crop. Prices paid in other districts are given as follows:

American Beet Sugar Company, 45 for beets running 12 per cent and under 16 per cent in sugar contents; 45.50 for beets running 16 per cent and over. Holly Sugar Company, the same. Grand Junction Sugar Company, 45 per cent flat.

Sugar City Sugar Company, 65 for 12 per cent and under 16 per cent; 65.50 for 16 per cent and over, or the alternative of 44.50 flat for 12 per cent sugar content and over, and 1 per cent per ton additional for each 100 pounds of sugar in excess of 16 per cent. The company has sold its 1915-16 product.

Michigan Sugar Company, 66 flat.

Wisconsin Sugar Co., 66 flat.

Continental Sugar Company (in Michigan), 60 flat and an additional 50 cents per ton for each 30 cents per 100 pounds of sugar over 44.80 per hundred weight an average price of refined sugar in October, November and December, 1915, and January, 1916.

Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, 65 flat.

Gardiner City Sugar Company, 45 flat (only 10 per cent of acreage grown by outside farmers).

Southern California Sugar Company, \$3.50 for 11 per cent and under; 25 cents for each per cent over 11 and 15 cents for each per cent over 15, fractions in proportion; 50 cents per ton additional in case factory acts over 4 1/2 cents for sugar."